DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong...To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. II.] Camp Douglas, U. T., Wednesday Morning, August 24, 1864. [No. 44.

Daily Union Vedette,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS

—AT—

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,

—BY—

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

—OF THE—

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

—

Terms of Subscription:

One copy one month, (invariably in advance)	$1 00
One copy three months,	2 75
One copy six months,	5 00

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☞ Transient advertisements, to insure insertion, must be paid for in advance.

☞ Special Notices charged for at the rate of fifty cents a line, each insertion.

☞ Marriages, Births, and Deaths are published in this paper free of charge.

Job Work,

SUCH AS

MINING CERTIFICATES,
PROGRAMMES, BALL INVITATIONS,
BILL HEADS,

Cards, Circulars, Blank Forms

etc., - - etc., - - etc.,

IN GOOD STYLE AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

☞ All Orders addressed "To the Publishers of the Daily Vedette, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory," will meet with prompt attention.

☞ All Communications must be addressed to the "Editor of the Daily Union Vedette, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory."

☞ Hiram S. Tuttle is our Carrier, and authorized Agent for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Orders left for him at the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse Main Street, will be promptly attended to.

Notice.

Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.

Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States. apr9-tf PATRICK LYNCH.

JAMES LINFORTH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
308 BATTERY STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.
" " " Austin, Nevada Territory.

Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. jy2tf

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.

$4 per ton.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. CARLETON,

Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1864. apr6tf

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS!!
EUREKA LIVERY STABLES
Next Building South of the
MANSION HOUSE,

Corner of Emigration Street and State Road

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

These New, Large and Commodious

STABLES

Are now open for the accommodation of the Public.

Good Saddles and Horses always on hand.

Travelers will here find the best accommodations for stock, at the lowest market rates.

Cash paid for Hay and Grain.

ELSWORTH & TUFTS,
Proprietors.

je23tf

We print the following, which must on the most cursory perusal, commend itself to the consideration of all persons of means as well from the security of the investment offered as from the fact that he who becomes the creditor of the United States at the present time is in reality lending the Government his aid quite as effectually within his sphere as his neighbor who unable to assist the country in this manner, does so with his strong arm and shouldered musket.

To the People of the United States.

Treasury Department,
July 25, 1864.

By an act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue an amount not exceeding two hundred millions of dollars in Treasury notes, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding seven and three-tenths per centum, redeemable after three years from date, and to exchange the same for lawful money. The Secretary is further authorized to convert the same into bonds, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum, payable in coin. In pursuance of the authority thus conferred, I now offer to the people of the United States Treasury notes as described in my advertisement dated July 25, 1864.

The circumstances under which this loan is asked for, and your aid invoked, though differing widely from the existing state of affairs three years ago, are such as afford equal encouragement and security. Time, while proving that the struggle for national unity was to exceed in duration and severity our worst anticipations, has tested the national strength, and developed the national resources, to an extent alike unexpected and remarkable, exciting equal astonishment at home and abroad. Three years of war have burdened you with a debt which, but three years since, would have seemed beyond your ability to meet. Yet the accumulated wealth and productive energies of the nation have proved to be so vast that it has been borne with comparative ease, and a peaceful future would hardly feel its weight. As a price paid for national existence, and the preservation of free institutions, it does not deserve a moment's consideration.

Thus far the war has been supported and carried on, as it only could have been, by a people resolved, at whatever cost of blood and treasure, to transmit, unimpaired, to posterity, the system of free government bequeathed to them by the great men who framed it. This deliberate and patriotic resolve has developed a power surprising even to themselves. It has shown that, in less than a century a nation has arisen, unsurpassed in vigor, and exhaustless in resources, able to conduct, through a series of years, war on its most gigantic scale, and finding itself, when near its close, almost unimpaired in all the material elements of power. It has, at the present moment, great armies in the field, facing an enemy apparently approaching a period of utter exhaustion, but still struggling with a force the greater and more desperate as it sees, and because it sees, the near approach of a final and fatal consummation. Such, in my deliberate judgment, is the present condition of the great contest for civil liberty in which you are now engaged.

Up to the present moment you have readily and cheerfully afforded the means necessary to support your government in this protracted struggle. It is *your* war. You proclaimed it, and you have sustained it against traitors everywhere, with a patriotic devotion unsurpassed in the world's history.

The securities offered are such as should command your ready confidence. Much effort has been made to shake public faith in our national credit, both at home and abroad. As yet we have asked no foreign aid. Calm and self reliant, our own means have thus far proved adequate to our wants. They are yet ample to meet those of the present and the future. It still remains for a patriotic people to furnish the needful supply. The brave men who are fighting our battles by land and sea must be fed and clothed, munitions of war of all kinds must be furnished, or the war must end in defeat and disgrace. This is not the time for any lover of his country to inquire as to the state of the money market, or ask whether he can so invest his surplus capital as to yield him a larger return. No return, and no profit, can be desirable if followed by national dissolution, or national disgrace. Present profit, thus acquired, is but the precursor of future and speedy destruction. No investment can be so surely profitable as that which tends to insure the national existence.

I am encouraged in the belief that by the recent legislation of Congress our finances may soon be placed upon a sounder and more stable footing. The present deranged condition of the currency is imputable, in a great degree, to disturbances arising from the withdrawal of necessary checks, often inevitable in time of war, when expenditures must exceed any possible supply of coin. The opportunities thus presented to acquire sudden wealth have led to vicious speculation, a consequent increase of prices, and violent fluctuation. The remedy is to be found only in the removal of the necessity which begets the evil. Hitherto we have felt the need of more extensive and vigorous taxation. Severe comment has been made upon what seemed to many an undue timidity and tardiness of action on the part of Congress, in this regard. I deem it but just to say that very great misapprehension has existed, and perhaps still exists, upon this point. Legislators, like all others, have much to learn in a new condition of affairs. An entirely new system was to be devised, and that system must necessarily be the growth of time and experience. It is not strange that first efforts should have proved imperfect and inadequate. To lay heavy burdens on a great and patriotic people in such a manner as to be equal, and as to occasion the least amount of suffering or annoyance, requires time and caution, and vast labor, and, with all these, experience is needful to test the value of the system, and correct its errors. Such has been the work which Congress was called upon to perform. I am happy to say that daily results are proving the Internal Revenue act to exceed in efficiency the most sanguine expectations of its authors. In the month of June, 1863, it yielded about four and one-half millions of dollars, while the corresponding month of this year returned about fifteen millions, under the same law. Under the new law, which went into operation on the first day of the present month, the Treasury not unfrequently receives one million in a day. As time and experience enable the officers employed in collecting the revenue to enforce the stringent provisions of the new law, I trust that a million per day will be found the rule and not the exception. Still, much space is undoubtedly left for improvement in the law, and in its administration, as a greater amount of necessary information is acquired. The proper sources of revenue, and the most effective modes of obtaining it, are best developed in the execution of existing laws. And I have caused measures to be initiated which will, it is believed, enable Congress so to improve and enlarge the system as, when taken in connection with the revenue from customs, and other sources, to afford an ample and secure basis for the national credit. Only on such a basis, and in a steady and vigorous restraint upon currency, can a remedy be found for existing evils. Such restraint can only be exercised when the government is furnished with means to provide for its necessities. But without the aid of a patriotic people any government is powerless, for this or any other desirable end.

The denomination of the notes proposed to be issued, ranging from fifty to five thousand dollars, place these securities within the reach of all who are disposed to aid their country. For their redemption the faith and honor and property of that country are solemnly pledged. A successful issue to this contest, now believed to be near at hand, will largely enhance their value to the holder; and peace once restored, all burdens can be lightly borne. He who selfishly withholds his aid in the hope of turning his available means to greater immediate profit, is speculating upon his country's misfortunes, and may find that what seems to be present gain leads only to future loss. I appeal, therefore, with confidence to a loyal and patriotic people, and invoke the efforts of all who love their country, and desire for it a glorious future, to aid their government in sustaining its credit, and placing that credit upon a stable foundation.

W. P. Fessenden, Sec'y of Tres'y.

Proposals for Loan.

Treasury Department, July 25, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositaries and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from Aug. 15, 1857.

The Notes will be issued in the denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The Notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper endorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. Fessenden, Sec'y of Tres'y.

A Cooking Wagon for the Army of the Potomac.—A novel invention passed up Chesnut street yesterday morning, attracting much attention. It was a cooking wagon, presented to the United States Christian Commission by a patriotic gentleman of this city. It was drawn by two fine horses. The cooking wagon consists of three boilers for making tea, coffee and soup. From the furnace of each of these boilers a smoke-pipe rises, giving the machine the resemblance of a steam fire engine. Each boiler holds fourteen gallons, and is capable while on the march, with good fuel, of boiling ten gallons each every twenty minutes, and when stationary they will boil twelve gallons each in the same time, which would be from ninety to one hundred and eight gallons per hour. The machine is coupled together like a piece of artillery, and can be unlimbered and part of it sent after more provisions or wood, if necessary. The provision chest, which is on the front part of the wagon, is fitted with japanned cans for holding respectively one hundred pounds of sugar, thirty pounds of ground coffee, twelve pounds of tea, twenty pounds of corn starch, and thirty pounds of extract of beef. Two tin buckets accompany the machine, for the purpose of carrying water, soup or coffee to any distant part of the field; also two gridirons, for toasting bread or boiling meats, and an axe, with which to cut wood for the furnaces. Under the wagon is a box in which the fuel is carried. The boilers in which tea and coffee are made contain a perforated strainer on top, into which the tea or coffee is put, and which prevents the leaves and sediments from being drawn off with the liquid. It is said that enough food can be cooked in this wagon to feed four hundred men at one time. It will prove of great use to the Commission's extensive operations in the Army of the Potomac.—*Phil. Inquirer, July 27th.*

☞ A traitor to his country may "read his history in a nation's eyes," but it will be very poor reading.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 24, 1864.

MR. L. W. A. COLE, is the authorized Agent for the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, for Montana and Idaho Territories. All orders for Advertising, Subscription and Job Work, left with him will be promptly attended to.

Highway Robberies.

The frequency of highway robbery in the adjacent States and Territories is becoming an evil of such magnitude, as loudly to call for some action on the part of the various communities in which the instances occur, and while we deprecate utterly the resort to lynch law, which is apt to be the first impulse of the people when once thoroughly aroused, it behoves the authorities, in order that self-constituted tribunals may not supplant them, to be on the alert, wary and vigilant, that such crimes may not take place, and doubly anxious that their perpetrators may not, when caught, escape with impunity. Indeed, when we bring the matter to a point it is this fear that criminals may escape, through the lenity or corruption of Courts of Justice, which prompts the people in new communities, and once in a while in older ones, to take the announcement and declaration of law and the trial and punishment of reputed criminals into their own hands.

In another column will be found an account of a very heavy robbery committed upon the passengers by the stage of Oliver & Co., en *route* for this city, and measures must at once be inaugurated to prevent a repetition of such an outrage on that route, while, if possible to be accomplished, the arrest and conviction of those scoundrels, promptly followed by their condign punishment, would be a measure fraught with the best possible results, both as a corrective to the evils already done and as a preventive to the occurrence of similar misdeeds, and we trust that the various stage companies—the civil authorities and the citizens, will take the matter up so as to nip in the bud this tendency toward lawlessness which is fast becoming an epidemic over our fair land. All parties concerned are well aware that in any proper measures undertaken with a view to the prevention or punishment of such crimes, the military authorities will not be backward in furnishing active and reliable assistance. "God helps those who help themselves," is a good and a true proverb, and it will not do for those in authority, or for the parties interested, supinely to fold their hands and lament, thinking that this thing will cease of itself, since, unless speedily stopped, it will become more and more frequent, until the transmission of money will become impossible, and travel itself be rendered dangerous.

PAYMASTER COMING.—The enlisted men of the command will be pleased to hear that there is a probability of a U. S. paymaster arriving here shortly, who will remain during the period when a considerable number of the troops now serving, will be discharged. This will enable the troops to realize the pay and bounty due them from Government, immediately on their discharge, and prevent the necessity of their having recourse to shavers, many of whom have already congregated about Salt Lake City in the hopes of an abundant harvest from the discharged soldiers. We would on this account the more earnestly warn the soldiers who may be discharged, against the gamblers, with whom Salt Lake City abounds, and who are lying in wait for them eager to clutch their greenbacks, etc., careless as to the fate that may befall the poor soldier, whom they aim to leave penneless.

HUNGRY AND DESTITUTE.—If but a tithe of the applications (verbal and written,) for relief received at this post be true, and the writers not the most arrant impostors, it shows very ill for the charity of this community as a body and indeed is far from being creditable to the saintship of their neighbors;—for neighbors all those people must have had, who could not but be acquainted with the abject want into which the poor creatures had fallen. Less talk about religion and more charity in actual exercise would tell better for the people of the Territory.

ROBBERY OF PASSENGERS.—The stage belonging to Oliver & Co's Express, was stopped on its downward trip to this city by seven men, who bore the appearance of packers. They stopped the horses by seizing the reins, and having leveled a double barrelled shot gun at the driver, proceeded to rifle the carpet sacks and trunks of the passengers. From E. L. Stanley they took $10,000 in dust; from John Hughes $5,960 in dust; from Charles Besser $4,140 in dust, and from K. H. Norris $2,500 in coin, and $1,000 in dust.

All this took place on Saturday last (Aug. 20th) at ten minutes to two o'clock, P. M., at Portneuf Canon, some twenty miles this side of Snake River, and about one hundred and eighty miles from this city. To the other passengers they (the robbers) returned a little money, and to Mr. Hughes (the heaviest loser) they returned a watch and pistol which they had taken from him. Their leader was called by his gang Brocky Jack, and the whole amount realized was about $24,000.

MORE RAIN.—The lowering weather and drizzling rain, sometimes interspersed with abundant showers, still continues,—and the late crops have been very much improved by its beneficent influences. It is a pity that the clerk of the atmosphere should be so unaccommodating as thus to put it out of the power of the croakers and shriekers for gold prices to continue the cry of drought and poor crops. We suppose however, they will find some other plausible dodge to gull the simple.

THE PANOPTICON.—The postponed exhibition of Mr. Kent at the Camp Douglas Theater came off on Monday night and was highly successful. The audience was large and found themselves well repaid for their visit.

GAME—GAME.—Excellent Plover and Curlew are found in the flat about three or four miles to the southwest of Camp Douglas, and we see daily, sportsmen come in loaded, after a few hours shooting, with this delicious game.

IDAHO HOUSE.—We call attention to the advertisement of J. M. Castner, who has opened the above hotel at Virginia City, Montana Territory, and who is prepared to accommodate all persons giving him a call.

NO TELEGRAPH NEWS.—Up to the hour of going to press no news had been received from the East—owing probably to severe storms on the eastern division of the line.

DIVORCE GRANTED.—Mrs. Annie Waldron, formerly Miss Annie Goddard, was divorced on the 21st inst., in the Probate Court of this city, from her former husband, George Waldron.

DEPARTURE.—Major Edw'd McGarry, 2d Cav., C. V., leaves to-day for Camp Conness to take command of the troops of the 2d Cav. at that Camp.

LOYAL.—The managers of the Mary Ann Company put a fellow named Harrington, a man who has once been packing sand for Uncle Sam, at Fort Churchill, for some of his foul-mouthed secession brawlings, and is now under heavy bonds not to repeat the same, to work as a brakeman when the company's machinery was put in operation yesterday. What the motives of the men who put him at work were, we know not. The miners proved themselves loyal, at least, and refused to work under a man whose mouth was sealed by a heavy bond, and not by a loyal heart. Not one of the miners would go to work while he had charge of the brakes, and they did so, only when a loyal man had been procured to take his place. There are enough loyal men out of employment, at present, who are competent to do the work, so that there is no excuse for putting on a secessionist, to their prejudice. We hope that this hint given to managers of mines by the loyal miners of the Mary Ann, will make the managers of our mines more careful in the selection of the men they employ.—*Gold Hill News*, Aug. 17.

AN INFAMOUS BUSINESS.—A man named George W. Powers has been arrested in San Francisco for supplying obscene publications to young girls. The brute should be punished with the full rigor of the law.—*Esmeralda Union.*

We agree with you in thinking that such a brute is deserving of the most extreme punishment, and are further of the opinion that the penalty prescribed by law, for such an offense, is far from being severe enough.

A FUNNY OCCURRENCE.—The Troy (N. Y.) *Times* tells the following funny story about the loss of a looking-glass:

"Day before yesterday, a thrifty citizen of West Troy, desirous to please his better half and properly adorn his "palatial" residence, purchased a $25 mirror, "which was cheap and just suited her." The purchaser concluded to carry the mirror home himself, and not to trust its transmission thence to the perils of a porter. With tired muscle and pouring sweat, he arrived on the St. Charles Hotel corner. The ferryboat was "on t'other side of Jordan," and the owner of the mirror was thirsty—therefore the mirror was stood up against the hotel stoop, on the sidewalk, and a small boy bidden to watch it, while its owner stepped into the St. Charles bar to get "suthin' to cool hisself with." At this unlucky moment a large billy goat, which enjoys the freedom of the city, and is familiar to all the residents in that vicinity for his famous "bucking" powers, came leisurely along the sidewalk. The small boy in charge of the mirror fled on the double quick, in serious apprehension of being "bucked." The goat kept on his career until he caught sight of another goat reflected on the polished surface of the glass. Then he stepped back some dozen feet, reared aloft his caudal appendage, gave three or four preliminary shakes of the head, and rushed on his shadowy adversary with a power of "buck" which of all the creatures of the animal kingdom the goat alone possesses. The glass was shattered in a spray of fragments, and the goat went through the back of the mirror up to his head and shoulders. Whether the goat was more astonished at the utter demolition of his opponent, or the owner of the mirror at his unexpected loss, is one of the problems yet unsolved."

THE PRESS—WHAT IS IT?—The realm of the Press is enchanted ground. Sometimes the Editor has the happiness of knowing that he has defended the right, exposed the wrong, protected the weak; that he has given utterance to a sentiment that is not lost—a sentiment that has cheered somebod's solitary hour, made somebody happier, kindled a smile upon a sad face, or hope in a heavy heart. He may meet with that sentiment months, years after; it may have lost all traces of its paternity, but he feels an affection for it. He welcomes it as a long absent child. He reads it for the first time, and wonders if, indeed, he wrote it, for he has changed since then. Perhaps he could not give utterance to the sentiment now; perhaps he would not if he could. It seems like the voice of his former self calling to the present, and there is something mournful in its tone. He begins to think, to remember—remember when he wrote it, and why; who were his readers then, and whither they have gone; what he was then, and how much he has changed. So he muses, till he finds himself wondering if that thought of his will continue to float on after he is dead, and whether he is really looking upon something that will survive him. And then comes the sweet consciousness that there is nothing in the sentiment he could wish had been unwritten; that it is the better part of him; a shred from the garment of the immortality he shall leave behind him, when he joins the "innumerable caravan," and takes his place in the silent halls of death.—*Chicago Journal.*

☞ There will be quite a falling off of votes in the Democratic ranks next November says the Mariposa *Gazette*, if the political predilections of those killed and captured elsewhere correspond with those convicted in this county.

THE TOWER OF BABEL.—After ten miles ride, we were at the foot of Biers Nimroud. Our horses feet were trampling upon the remains of bricks, which showed here and there the accumulated dust and rubbish of ages. Before our eyes uprose a great mound of earth, barren and bare. This was Bierre Nimroud, the ruins of the tower of Babel, by which the first builders of the earth had vainly hoped to scale high heaven. Here, also, it was that Nebuchadnezzar built; for bricks bearing his name have been found in the ruins. At the the top of the mound a great mass of brick work pierces the accumulated soil. With your finger you touch the very bricks, large, square shaped and massive; that were thoroughly burned; the very mortar—the slime, now hard as granite—handled more than four thousand years ago by earth's impious people. From the summit of the mound, far away over the plain, we could see glistening, brilliant as a star, the guilded dome of a mosque, that caught and reflected the bright rays of the morning sun. This glittering speck was the tomb of the holy Ally. To pray before this at some period of his life; to kiss the sacred dust of the earth around, to bend his body and count his beads, is the daily desire of every devout Mohammedan. —*Letter in Blackwood.*

A CANTON THIEF.—The editor of the *Daily Press* thus gives his evidence with regard to Canton thieves:

"Few among our readers know what a Canton thief really is. Let us give them a few illustrations which we have partly seen ourselves, and for the rest of which we can vouch. We once caught a pickpocket at Canton in the very act of practicing his nefarious vocation on our own personal property. He had our handkerchief, and we had him. He was a miserable, attenuated, diminutive wretch, but he clung to the handkerchief with such tenacity that we could not take it from him. We had an umbrella which we smashed to shreds and tatters over him; we knocked him down three or four times and swung him against the wall; but it was clear that nothing except such severe measures as we were disinclined to take would lead to the recovery of the property, and we relinquished it, having lost our hat as well as umbrella in the scrimmage."—*China Mail*, April 15.

THE GENTLEMAN.—I believe the word gentleman signifies that character which is distinguished by strict honor, self-possession, forbearance, generous as well as refined feelings, and polished deportment—a character to which all meanness, explosive irritableness, and peevish fretfulness, are alien; to which, consequently, a generous candor, scrupulous veracity and essential truthfulness, courage both moral and physical, dignity, self-respect, a studious avoidance of giving offense to others or oppressing them, and liberality in thought, argument and conduct are habitual, and have become natural. Perhaps we are justified in saying that the character of the gentleman implies an addition of refinement of feeling and loftiness of conduct to the rigid dictates of morality and the purifying precepts of religion.—*Professor Lieber.*

☞ A meeting of actors was to have been held in New York to discuss the proposition of forming an Actors' Union, for the purpose of compelling managers of theatres to raise their wages. They accused a manager at Albany of clearing $35,000 in twenty-eight nights, and alleged that actors were not getting any more pay than in days when money was worth more.

☞ The following from the Sacramento *Bee*, of Aug. 15th, undoubtedly contains a great deal of truth:

THE OATH.—We learn that some employers in this State have avowed their intention to compel their employés to take the oath of allegiance. We trust no such step will be taken, for it can result in no good. An oath is a sacred thing, and should not be administered for trifling causes. Every loyal man will, of course, be willing to take the oath, but taking the oath will not make one man loyal or trustworthy. Any Secessionist in the State, if necessary to secure lucrative employment, will take the oath readily, but by taking the oath he will not in reality change his principles or course of conduct, for we have the best of evidence from those who have taken the oath that they interpret it to mean that it operates as an additional bond on them to be more active in their hostility. As administering the oath to a man will not make him more loyal or less disloyal, we really cannot see the propriety or usefulness of administering it in any case except where the law requires it; and even then when applied to politics it is utterly useless, for a traitor has no respect for an oath.

WIGFALL FOREVER.—Wigfall "still lives." The Atlanta (Ga.) *Register* rejoices us with the information that the great Ex-Senatorial buffoon and whisky-guzzler called at its office a few days since, looking radiant as a new-blown rose. The *Register* adds: "We are happy to state that he is looking well, and is in fine spirits as to the future of our country. He takes a most hopeful view of our prospects, fearing more from dissentions at home than from the enemies confronting our arms." That Wigfall is in "fine spirits" we can readily believe; but the "spirits" are such as are evoked from the "vasty deep" of a distillery vault. In fact the fellow is a living testimony of the preservative powers of Rum. He has drank enough "old Rye" and "Bourbon" during the past dozen years to float a small navy.

☞ Old Judge ———, who resides not far from Cincinnati, is known as one who never pays a debt, if it can be avoided. He has plenty of money, however, is a jolly, rollicking old chap, and gets drunk occasionally, when, of course, some friend takes care of him. Not long ago he fell into the hands of a man who had his note for a sum of money, and as it was a last chance, the man dived into the old man's wallet, took out the money, and put the note where the money had been.

When the Judge awoke to consciousness, as was his wont, he took out his wallet to count how much money he was out.

"How did I spend all my money?"

"You paid off that note I held," answered the friend.

"Well," muttered the Judge, quietly disposing of the wallet, "I must have been *very* drunk."

THINK.—Thought engenders thought. Place one idea upon paper, another will follow it, and still another, until you have written a page. You cannot fathom your mind. There is a well of thought there which has no bottom. The more you draw from it, the more clear and fruitful will it be. If you neglect to think yourself, and use other peoples thoughts giving them utterance only, you will never know what you are capable of. At first your ideas may come out in lumps homely and shapeless; but no matter; time and perseverance will arrange and polish them. Learn to think and you will express your ideas.

☞ Why is a young lady like a hinge? Because she is something to adore.

A HARD HIT.—A short time since, there was an extensive debate in the United States Senate. Garrett Davis, the successor of the traitor Breckenridge, was on a high rampage, and made himself peculiarly obnoxious by his disloyal expressions. Senator Chandler, tired of his gabble, rose and said, "Mr. President, I had the honor of offering the resolution for the expulsion from this body, of John C. Breckenridge. If I had known who was to be his successor, I should not have offered it." This made little Garrett furious, and for a time the scene was most entertaining.—*American Eagle.*

OBSEQUIES OF WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN.—The *Irish American* of the 19th ult., contains a full account of the obsequies of William Smith O'Brien, who died June 18th, aged 61 years. He was buried in Dublin, and the funeral was attended by 10,000 persons, and the services were of the most imposing character. Mr. O'Brien was one of the earnest strugglers for Irish nationality, who became a martyr for his principles. It is said he could trace his ancestry back to the old Irish Kings of the 10th century

LOOK OUT.—The authorities of this Territory have been warned to look out for a gang of thieves and secessionists who are now among us or design coming here for the purpose of burning and plundering Virginia and Carson to as great an extent as possible. Thieves have been plenty on this coast since '49, and secessionists are now flocking to us altogether too fast, by land and sea, and it behooves loyal citizens to keep a look out for them.—*Virginia Union.*

☞ A bachelor by the name of Somerset said that he must always remain a poor miserable bachelor, for how could he prevail upon any sensible young lady with the slightest notion of delicacy, to turn a sumerset!

IDAHO HOUSE,
CORNER OF WALLACE & JACKSON STREETS,
Virginia City, Montana Ter'y.

THE undersigned has opened the above Hotel, and is now ready to accommodate all who may give him a call. Prices to suit the times.
J. M. CASTNER, Proprietor.
aug24-tf

NOTICE! NOTICE!
Carpenters and Plasterers can find employment at Camp Douglas, near this city, by applying to the Quartermaster of the Post.

NOTICE.
INTENDING to go East on the expiration of my term of service, I will sell, in lots of ten feet or more, three-fourths of a claim of 200 feet, in the **Sacramento Company**, California Volunteer Lode, situated at Egan Canon, Lander county, Nevada Territory. For further particulars apply to
EDWARD WATKINS, Co. C, 3d Inf. C. V.
aug22-1wpd

C. CLIVE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Main St, opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City,
CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms my7tf

J. P. THOMSON,
TAILOR,
Main Street, between 2d and 3d South Temple Streets.
CLEANING, DYING AND HOT PRESSING. OLD Clothes taken in exchange. aug10-1m

California and Nevada Volunteers' RESTAURANT.
THE undersigned having re-built and furnished the above Restaurant at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call, in a manner never before equaled in this place. The table will always be furnished with the best the market affords.
aug3-tf JULIEN AVET, Prop'r.

OLIVER & CO.
Continue to run their Bannack Express Line
ON MONDAYS & THURSDAYS.
TIME: THREE AND A-HALF DAYS!
THE NEAREST ROAD BY SEVENTY MILES!!
Direct to Virginia City!!!
We continue to run a stage weekly to the Kootenay Mines. Distance, 500 miles. Time, 10 days. These Mines are favorably reported; hands are making from one to three ounces per day.
A. J. OLIVER & CO.,
T. D. BROWN, Agent, G. S. L. City. Bannack.
aug8-tf

NOTICE.
Jordan Silver Mining Company, West Mountain District, G. S. L. City, U. T.
NOTICE is hereby given that there is due on the following Stock, on account of assessments duly levied, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective Shareholders, and unless paid on or before the first day of September next, there will be advertised and sold according to law so many shares of said stock as will be necessary to pay the amount of assessments then due, together with the expenses of advertising and sale, to-wit:

	Certificates.	Shares.	Asst.	Am't.
W. T. Coleman,	46	6	20	$ 50 00
A. Gardiner,	173,174,175,176,177	6	5	12 50
unknown,	228,230	6	7	17 50
L. Washburn,	234	4,5,6	5	37 50
Wm. A. Hickman,	252,253,254,255	5,6	10	50 00
Daniel Miles,	272	2,3,4,5,6	20	210 00
N. B. Eldred,	273	2,3,4,5,6	20	210 00
Jas. E. Bromley,	284	6	4	10 00
Mrs. Bromley,	287	6	2	5 00
R. H. Willard,	263	4,5,6	1	7 50
Willis E. Jaylord,	275	5,6	3	15 00
Hickman, Huntington & Hickman,	260			75 00

By order of the Trustees.
C. W. CARLETON, Secretary.
aug18td

OFFICE OF THE OVERLAND STAGE LINE, Salt Lake City, Aug. 10th, '64.
REDUCTION OF FARE
VIRGINIA CITY,
MONTANA TERRITORY.
On and after Monday next, the 15th inst., and until further notice, the fare from Salt Lake to Virginia City, Montana, will be
$25.00
—IN—
LEGAL TENDERS,
aug10-tf W. S. HALSEY, Agent.

S. J. LEES'
PROVISION STORE,
on Main Street,
Great Salt Lake City, U. T.
Miners' and Traders' Outfitting Establishment. jy29-tf

WANTED---FARM HANDS.
SIX OR EIGHT GOOD FARM HANDS WANTED FOR the country. Enquire at the Commissary Warehouse, Salt Lake City. aug8-tf

FIRST TRAIN FROM THE EAST!!
ABEL GILBERT, WM. GILBERT, Salt Lake City. } { CYRUS P. GILBERT, Bannack City Idaho Ter.
GILBERT & SONS,
(Late "Abel Gilbert," next door to Salt Lake House)
are now receiving the most
MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
GENERAL ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,
Ever offered in the Territory, consisting of
SILKS, FRENCH LAWNS, CALICOES,
CHAMBRAY, COTTON, WOOLEN &
MIXED FABRICS, FLANNELS,
AND OTHER STAPLES,
Selected to suit this market.
ALSO: A LARGE AND
WELL SELECTED STOCK
OF
Groceries, Hardware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
And the most fashionable of late styles.
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Ever offered for sale here.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
jy8tf GILBERT & SONS.

WHOLESALE HOUSE
—IN—
SALT LAKE CITY.
BARROW & CO.,
EAST TEMPLE STREET,
(In the Store formerly occupied by WILLIAM JENNINGS.)
WILL receive by the 25th August, one of the Largest Stocks of Merchandise ever brought to this country, which they offer to the trade at a small advance on Eastern prices. Their Stock consists of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, CLOTHING,
ETC., ETC.
As their goods were bought before the recent great advance, they are enabled to offer great inducements to purchasers.
Merchants in the City and Territory, and from Boise, East Bannack and Virginia mines, are particularly invited to call and examine our stock and prices.
☞ The Highest price paid for produce of all kinds. aug6tf

BEN. HOLLADAY, New York. } { W. S. HALSEY, G. S. L. City.
HOLLADAY & HALSEY,
BANKERS.
At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for
GOLD DUST AND COIN.
Dust bought for Coin or Currency.
Cash paid for Government Vouchers.
Drafts payable in Coin or Currency sold on
New York,
San Francisco, Cal.,
Virginia City, Idaho,
Denver City, Colorado,
Atchinson, Kansas,
Portland, Oregon and
Victoria, British Columbia.
Postage Currency and Revenue Stamps for sale.
my21tf

AUSTIN M. CLARK, JNO. W. KERR, MILTON E. CLARK.
Clark & Co.,
BANKERS,
Great Salt Lake City,
DEALERS IN
COIN,
GOLD DUST
and EXCHANGE.
MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.
Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.
Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. jy1tf

PRIVATE BOARDING.
THE undersigned has opened the spacious house (near the Theater) lately occupied by Gen. Connor, as a first class private boarding house, where all the comforts of a home can be had, at reasonable rates.
PRICES:
Day boarders—per week, . . . $13 00
With room, . . . 15 00
aug10-1m M. McKELLY, Proprietor.

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
The highest price paid for
COIN AND GOLD DUST.
Office in Godbe's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street. ap1p6m

J. W. ELSWORTH. DON C. TUFTS.
MANSION HOUSE,
Cor. Emigration St. & State Road,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.
This is the most pleasant and best arranged Hotel in Salt Lake City. It is conveniently situated to all the places of business and amusement, and for the accommodation of families or single persons it is unsurpassed. The tables will at all times be supplied with the best the market affords.
Prices to suit the times.
je22tf ELSWORTH & TUFTS.

GOODRICH HOUSE,
Bannack City ..... Idaho Territory.
THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Public, with
Good Beds, and Tables
That will always be furnished with the best the market affords.
Good Corral and Stables near the premises.
my16m6 W. C. GOODRICH.

J. M. FOX. H. J. FAUST.
FAUST'S STABLES,
SECOND SOUTH TEMPLE ST., G. S. L. CITY.
The undersigned are prepared to accommodate the public with Hacks, Carriages, Buggies, Sulkies and Saddle Horses.
The only Horse market in the city. Stock sold by public or private sale.
Hacks run to the Warm Springs every morning and evening. [jy8tf] FOX & FAUST.

THE WOODS OF MAINE.—It is a country of the finest forests, of mostly silver birches and watery maples, the ground dotted with insipid, small, red berries, and strewn with damp and moss-grown rocks—a country diversified with innumerable lakes and rapid streams, peopled with trout and various species of *leuciscl*, with salmon, shad, and pickerel, and other fishes; the forest resounding at rare intervals with the note of the chickadee, the blue-jay, and the wood-pecker, the scream of the fish hawk and the eagle, the laugh of the loon, and the whistle of ducks along the solitary streams; at night, with the hooting of owls and howling of wolves; in summer, swarming with myriads of black flies and mosquitoes, more formidable than wolves to the white man. Such is the home of the moose, the bear, the cariboo, the wolf, the beaver, and the Indian. Who shall describe the inexpressible tenderness and immortal life of the grim forest, where Nature, though it be mid-winter, is ever in her spring, where the moss-grown and decaying trees are not old, but seem to enjoy a perpetual youth; and blissful innocent Nature, like a serene infant, is too happy to make a noise, except by a few tinkling, lisping birds and trickling rills?—*Thoreau.*

☞ The San Jose *Mercury* says that John Grant, the highwayman, who now lies wounded in the county jail, says that he could name fifty "Democrats" in San Jose and vicinity who knew of and countenanced the organization of Ingraham's guerrillas, believing them to be working in the interest of rebellion.

☞ Company F, First Cavalry Battalion, Nevada Territory Volunteers, has now the maximum number of men—101.—*Esmeralda Union.*

RANSOHOFF & CO.,

New Goods! New Goods!!

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING IN

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,

etc.,...etc.,...etc.,

In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.

Also a Fine Stock of

Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

The Highest Price Paid for Gold Dust and Coin.

Aug6-tf

OVERLAND STAGE LINE.

BEN HOLLADAY, Proprietor.

Carrying the great through mail between the

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STATES.

This Line is now running

DAILY COACHES

In connection with the

Overland Mail Company

To and from Atchison, Kansas, and Placerville, California, through Salt Lake City.

Coaches for Atchison leave every day at nine A. M

A Treasure and Freight Express

Carried weekly between

SALT LAKE AND ATCHISON,

In charge of the most Competent and Trustworthy

Messengers.

This Line also runs

TRI-WEEKLY COACHES,

Carrying Passengers, Mails and Express matter between Salt Lake City and Virginia City, Idaho, via. Bannack City. Also, a

TRI-WEEKLY LINE

Between Walla Walla, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, via. Boise City, West Bannack.

Time to Denver, ... Six days.
Time to Atchison, ... Twelve days

1y8tf W. L. HALSEY, Agent.

OVERLAND MAIL CO.

TO VIRGINIA, NEVADA TERRITORY, IN 5 DAYS.

THE OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY, carrying the United States Mail from Salt Lake City to Virginia, Nevada Territory, forms in connection with the Overland Stage Line, East, and the Pioneer Stage Company, West, the

GREAT OVERLAND MAIL LINE

BETWEEN

ATCHISON, KANSAS, AND PLACERVILLE, CAL.

and a perfect line of communication between

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS

The coaches of this Line are NEAT AND COMMODIOUS, and special attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.

The Trip from

SALT LAKE CITY TO VIRGINIA,

is made

INSIDE OF FIVE DAYS;

thence by rapid means of conveyance to Placerville, Sacramento and San Francisco, making the

Through Trip Inside of Seven Days.

COACHES LEAVE

SALT LAKE CITY, DAILY, AT 8, A. M

ARRIVE FROM THE WEST EVERY MORNING IN TIME TO CONNECT WITH THE OVERLAND STAGE FOR THE EAST.

OFFICE.—First South Temple street, adjoining Jenning's new Store.

H. S. RUMFIELD, Agent.

Great Salt Lake City, July 1st, 1864. jy11tf

DAILY UNION VEDETTE

PRINTING

OFFICE.

We are now prepared to execute all kinds of

PLAIN, FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL

PRINTING

SUCH AS

HAND BILLS, BALL TICKETS,

BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS,

CHECKS, MINING CERTIFICATES,

DRAFTS, PROGRAMMES

CIRCULARS, WAY-BILLS,

VISITING, WEDDING, AND BUSINESS

CARDS, ETC., ETC.

And can succesfully compete in price, style, and promptness with any establishment west of the Rocky, or east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and we guarantee satisfaction with every order.

☞ Specimens of work can be seen at the office of the "Daily Union Vedette," Camp Douglas, U. T.

Redington & Co.'s

ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

This valuable preparation containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of the Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies, for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for whilst it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness or other causes.

It is also valuable as an external application for gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.

Ask for Redington & Co.'s Essence of Jamaica Ginger, as none other is pure and reliable

Redington & Co., Proprietors,
415 and 418 Front street,
San Francisco

Stop that Coughing!

Some of you can't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the one destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP

Is really the very best remedy ever compounded for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption. Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP,

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation. We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest Panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, assuring you that

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure you if you try it.

This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

Certificates from many prominent citizens of San Francisco accompanying every bottle of

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP.

REDINGTON & Co., Agents,
San Francisco.

And for sale everywhere.

Dr. Mott's

VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS

WILL CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Fevers, and all Bilious Diseases.

These pills are made from vegetables, chemically extracted. After being used once, the person having used them will use no others.

For sale by all Dealers in Family Medicines.

A. L. SCOVILL & Co., Proprietors,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

For sale everywhere, Try them! Try them!

REDINGTON & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco,
Sole Agents.

an20.

DR. TOWNSLEY'S

INDIAN

VEGETABLE TOOTH ACHE ANODYNE

Is purely a vegetable preparation, which is

Warranted to Cure the Toothache in One Minute,

Caused by decay in the tooth. It will cure scurvy on the gums. It will harden the gums and cause them to adhere to the teeth. It will cure gum boils, heal and remove all soreness of the gums. It will sweeten the breath. It will be found valuable for children cutting teeth, or having swollen gums. It is an Indian preparation, and the recipe for making it was purchased by the proprietor from the Pawnee tribe of Indians, in the Platte country.

IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS!

Providence has provided in Nature plants and roots that are remedies for all the ills of suffering humanity. This preparation contains no poisonous acids or mineral substances whatever. It has been extensively used, with universal satisfaction in all cases.

Who would suffer with this most distressing affliction when one 25 cent bottle will cure instantaneously?

Sold by all the principal druggists, and by

REDINGTON & Co.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco,
Sole Agents.